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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Visiting Red Men Call on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SPEECHES BY RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL AND WHITE SWAN.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Leaves for the West to Conduct Whisky Prosecutions.

Creation of a New Division in the Revenue Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1875.

The Visiting Ind an Chiefs.

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and their attendant chiefs had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. A large crowd, including many ladies, was present. The Indians strutted around in their war paintand feathers and evidently enjoyed the sensation which they created. Red Cloud said to the Commissioner: 'When I speak I always call on the Great Spirit to here me, because I tell the truth. The white men tell many lies, and I became so troubled I wanted to come to Washington and see the Great Father himself and talk with him. That is why I have come to see you." Here he took his seat. A moment later he rose and said: "When I spoke of white men telling me lies, I did not mean the white men present." This remark caused laughter, in which one of the chiefs joined. Spotted Tail also made a few characteristic remarks. White Swan, another chief, said he had much business with the Great Father and must see him several times. The Commissioner told him that Great Father has so many people to take care of that he could not spare much time, but that he would see them as soon as possible.

Western Whisky Prosecutions.

Bluford Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury, leaves for the West to take charge of the prosecutions against the whisky distillers. He has full authority from the Department of Justice, and the district attorneys will be instructed to cooperate with him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1875.

DIVISION OF REVENUE AGENTS.

Commissioner Pratt has formed a new division in the Revenue Bureau, to be known as the Division of Revenue Agents. It will be under the charge of Revenue Agent H. T. Yaryan.

SUPREME LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias convened here this morning, and was called to order by Supreme Chancellor Davis. Thirty-four grand jurisdictions are represented.

The following are the delegates from Pennsylvania: Easton, John Stoizer, real estate agent; Johnstown, John P. Linton, lawyer; Philadelphia, Daniel M. Blackburn, conveyance; Philadelphia, John W. Beebe, batter.

DECORATION DAY.

Arrangements for Decoration Day are complete. Rev. De. Collyer, of Chicago, will deliver the oration at Arlington. Dr. E. Rankin, of the First Congregational church, has been selected to contribute an original poem, which will be read by the author. The celebration this year will be equal in point of interest to any of the memorable heretofore observed. The various committees will be announced today.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE LANCASTER CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association met at their hall Monday evening, Major J. T. Power in the chair, and the following members were elected as delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of the present month, for the purpose of nominating State officers, viz.: F. A. Griffith, J. Doyle, I. Cross, Dr. T. L. Cathcart, W. Turner.

PERSONAL.

District Commissioner Phelps expects to sail for Europe in a few days, to be absent two or three months.

Ex-Representative John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, is in town. He says he is after no office and wants none.

Secretary Bristow, Postmaster General Jewell and other prominent officials visited Baltimore Wednesday, in reference to the selection of a site for the proposed new postoffice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1875.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE BY THE TREASURY OFFICIALS.

An officer of the Treasury Department is in town, under instructions from Secretary Bristow, to thoroughly examine the records of the silk and lace importations of the past two years, in connection with the developments brought out in the recent arrest of Lawrence, Deputy Collector Dang and others. It is stated that frauds to the amount of one and a half or two hundreds have been discovered, as having extended through the past two years, in the appraiser's department of customs and chief of the examiners has resigned. The examination of the books and accounts of the wholesale whisky dealers and recipers is going on very thoroughly, but no irregularities have been found.

BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary exercises of the various Baptist Sabbath schools of this city, to-day, were attended by thousands of children. Addresses were made by several divines.

EXCURSION TO THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina, will accompany the New England Society and the Old Guard, of New York, in the trip to Boston, to participate in the Bunker Hill Centennial. It is not improbable that the Fifth Maryland Regiment will also unite with the above and make the trip with them on the steamer Providence.

DIRECTORS OF NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILWAY.

The following were to-day elected directors of the New York and Harlem Railway company: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, William C. Wetmore, Augustus Schell, Abraham B. Bayliss, James B. Banker, John B. Dutcher, Joseph Harker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Robert J. Niven, Cornelius M. Merserele, Chauncey M. Depew and Wm. H. Leonard.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

The demand for General Sherman's memoirs is so great that the Appletons are compelled to defer the publication from the 8th to the 25th inst.

THE BACON-BOWEN CONTROVERSY—LETTER FROM REV. A. H. BRADFORD.

The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In your report of the election of officers of the Congregational Union in your paper of Friday last, it was stated that the Rev. George B. Bacon, D.D., declined re-election as trustee of said society because of his objection to Henry C. Bowen as a member of the board, and that I was chosen in his place. I was not present at that meeting, nor did know of my own election until I saw the report in the *Tribune*. How I am to say, therefore, that I most heartily sympathize with the action of my friend Dr. Bacon, and, for the same reasons that led him to decline a re-election, have declined to become his successor. I ask the privilege of this statement, because the less public might lead some to think that Dr. Bacon stands alone. I believe our churches are with him. At least it cannot be doubted that they would prefer to have their contributions dispensed by men of unquestioned Christian character.

Very truly, A. H. BRADFORD.

Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The fifty-first anniversary on the American Sunday School Union was celebrated this evening in the Academy of Music. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Stewart Robson, of Louisville, and others. The committee on Publication report twenty books published during the past year; 1,258 new schools organized, having 6,489 teachers and 48,049 scholars; 3,098 schools visited and aided, having 19,091 teachers and 168,584 scholars; 11,274 Bibles and testaments distributed; 13,825 families visited; 5,589 sermons and addresses delivered, and 222,594 miles traveled. The work has been greatly aided by liberal grants from the American Bible Society, the New England department, during the past eleven years, 212 schools have been organized. In New York, during the past year, fourteen schools were established; in New Jersey, thirty-eight; in Michigan, thirty-three new schools organized and 42 aided; Nebraska 2 churches established; Minnesota 4 new schools created; Texas 50; Northern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri 54 and 99 aided; Kansas and Indian Territory 4 and 100 aided; California 100 schools organized and aided. The foreign work is reported to be most hopeful.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and five per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Chocktaw Point.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

TEMPERANCE HONORS TO NEAL DOW.

LONDON, May 18.—The United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic gave a breakfast to-day, at Manchester, to Neal Dow, who is about to sail for the United States. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Member of Parliament, presided, and presented Mr. Dow with a farewell address.

ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR RUMORS.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* finds the origin of the recent war rumors in the following circumstances: The Versailles Assembly, just before adjourning for its last recess, passed a bill, which had been for some time under discussion, concerning the cadres of the French army. Later, Prince Bismarck addressed a circular dispatch to the diplomatic representatives of Germany abroad, complaining of the adoption of a measure, which was described as calculated to endanger the peace of Europe." The contents of the dispatch were, according to instructions, orally communicated by the German representatives to the governments to which they were respectively accredited. The existence of this dispatch was divulged and gave rise to the reports which have lately caused so much alarm throughout Europe.

France.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 18.—In the Assembly, today, Minister Dufaure submitted a bill regulating the relations between the public powers. It provides that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall meet annually in January and sit at least five months in the year. The President of the Republic may communicate with the Chambers by message. The Chambers are obliged to reconsider any decision if the President makes a request to that effect. The President and Ministers can be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies, and must be tried by the Senate.

M. Dufaure also introduced a bill relative to the organization of the Senate. It provides that elections for Senators shall be ordered by decree, which must be issued six months before the day appointed for the holding thereof.

A motion was made by the Minister that the bills be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The Left opposed the motion and urged that the bills be referred to a special committee. M. Dufaure's motion was defeated, whereupon M. Barbie announced that the Committee of Thirty resigned their functions.

M. Laboulaye, a member of the Committee of Thirty, objected that M. Batbie had no right to tender the resignation of the entire committee. The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, President of the Assembly, declared that the resignation of the committee was unprecedented. The committee should first meet and consider the subject, and those of its members who propose to resign should notify the presiding officer of the Assembly of their intentions.

M. Dufaure informed the House that the defeat of his motion would not be considered a Cabinet question.

Germany.

REJOINDER OF PRUSSIAN BISHOPS TO THE MINISTERS.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia who addressed a petition to the Emperor and received a reply last month from the Ministers of State, have made a rejoinder. It is that to reject the decision of the Vatican Council would be equivalent to the abandonment of Catholicism, and that they are convinced the Holy See would never be unwilling to act in conformity with all proper decisions of the State Government.

Spain.

VICTORY FOR THE ALFONSISTS.

BARCELONA, May 18.—The Government forces have gained an important victory at Montverrat. They captured the formidable positions of the Carlists on that mountain, with a loss of only ninety-three killed and wounds d.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 18.—Steamships Victoria, City of Paris and Maine, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—Steamer Batavia, from Boston, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 18, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅝@94⅝; for account, 94⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 105⅝; Railroads—New York Central, 93; Erie, 22⅝; preferred 35. Tallow 43s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½; spirits 32s 6d.

PARIS, May 18.—Rentes 65 francs 19 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99.

ANTWERP, May 18.—Refined petroleum 26 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—No cotton market today. Flour—Extra State dull at 28s. 9d. Receipts for the past three days 120,000 quarters, including 30,000 from America. No. 1 spring steady at 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s 4d; winter steady at 9s. Corn dull at 33s 3d. Pork steady at 78s. Beef dull, 105s 6d. Bacon steady; city cured, 49s; long clear 52s; short clear 54s; short rib middles 53s 6d. Cheese 68s 6d. Tallow steady at 41s 6d. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7¾d. Turpentine quiet at 28s.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs markets, says: "There has been a marked improvement in the temperature the past week, reaching the highest attained in the summer, and altering the face of the country. This coming on dull markets has made business still more difficult. Had the high prices been paid, a smart decline would have followed, but at present rates, there is no room for abatement. All over Europe a beneficial change has been felt, but the markets are little altered. Prices are, perhaps, a shilling lower."

FIRE RECORD.

Cairo—$11,000.

CAIRO, ILLS., May 18.—A fire destroyed the furniture store of Henry Eickhoff about daylight this morning. Loss on stock, $8,000; insurance $6,000. Mrs. Samuel Halliday loses on the building $3,000; insurance, $2,000. An adjoining building, occupied by Arter & Stewart as a grocery, and by the Odd Fellows as a lodge room, was slightly damaged. Both are fully covered by insurance.

Pottsville—$75,000.

POTTSVILLE, May 18.—Early this morning a fire broke out on Center street, in the principal business portion of Mahoney City, destroying six business houses, comprised of shops and stores, seven dwellings and a number of stables. Loss $75,000, mostly insured. The fire in the mountains, in that vicinity, continues and is spreading in all directions.

Merrillon, Wisconsin—$30,000.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Ketcham's steam saw mill, at Merrillon, Jackson county, and a large lot of lumber were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

Wilmington, Ohio—$25,000.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—The *Gazette's* Wilmington, Ohio, special says a fire tonight, originating in the rear of Wise & Peeble's livery stable, burned that building and spread rapidly to the adjoining property. Among the prominent buildings destroyed, were the Odd Fellows' building, Clinton building, Marble's undertaking establishment and several of less value. The loss is about $25,000, only half insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling, followed by rising barometer, stationary temperature, partly cloudy and threatening weather, and possibly light rain.

Colonel George A. Batchelder, formerly Secretary of Dakota Territory, died at Washington yesterday.

Vice President Wilson arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday morning. He leaves to-day for Lawrence.

Reuben R. Springer, of Cincinnati, has given $125,000 toward the erection of a grand music hall in that city.

The steamers Russia, from Liverpool; Frisia, from Hamburg, and Ville de Paris, from Havre, have arrived at New York.

Arms and ammunition have been sent to the Sheriff of Clearfield county. Parks, the agitator, has gone westward. Warrants are out for his arrest.

It is said that the murderer Sharkey is on board the steamer Crescent City, in charge of Detective Davis, *en route* from Nassau to New York.

Base Ball—At New York, Athletics 10, Atlantics 2. At Chicago, White Stockings 6, Westerns, of Keokuk, 2. At Hartford, Bostons 10, Hartfords 5.

Chandler, Hart & Co., boot and shoe dealers, of Philadelphia, have suspended; liabilities $100,000 to $125,000. A number of their creditors are New England manufacturers.

Major John Pressley Strange, for many years a leading dry goods merchant of Memphis, and during the late war Adjutant General on the staff of Lieutenant General Forrest, died Monday night of consumption, aged fifty-three years.

The Ohio Supreme Court yesterday morning reversed the decisions of the Superior Courts of Cleveland and Montgomery county, in the well known cases which were brought to test the validity of the right of building and loan associations to collect certain fines for non-payment of dues and other matters of great importance to these associations. In the main the reversal of the decision is regarded as favorable to the associations.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Prospects of an Early Resumption of Work.

WILKESBARRE, May 18.—The clouds of suspense appear to be breaking away rapidly, and through the rifts we catch glimpses of the sun of better days. The indications at the Empire mines, near this city, the largest and most important of the collieries owned by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in this section, favor the impression that work will be resumed there before many days, most likely in the course of the coming week. Mr. Parrish has given orders to set the fans running to-morrow, and as there would be no object in clearing the mines of foul air unless the miners had about concluded to resume labor, the action of Mr. Parrish is deemed significant of some important movement on the part of the company and its employees. It is believed, in fact confidently asserted, that the men have consented to return to their chambers under protest, as the Hyde Park men are working, and will wait until a more convenient time to renew their struggle with the combination of coal operators. The peace can hardly be considered permanent unless the company makes some concession; but the fact that work is to be soon resumed gives a thrill of satisfaction to all classes of this business-paralyzed community. The miners are to have

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

and general walk-around of the Kingston, Plymouth, Nanticoke, Warrior Run, Ashley and Wilkesbarre branches of the Miners' National Association to-morrow, and a brilliant turnout is anticipated. For four years past the miners in this quarter have observed the anniversary of the signing of the basis arrangement by the operators, but the parade has taken place on the 17th of June. This year it will take place a month earlier, probably with a view of not wasting a day's time after the resumption takes place. The forenoon and afternoon of the 18th will be devoted to speech and consideration on the part of the miners is worthy of all praise. No considerable excitement and not a little bitterness of feeling has been created among the miners here by the arrest of their President, Mr. John Siney. They are disposed to regard the action as a new evidence of oppression on the part of the operators, and look on Mr. Siney as a sort of martyr to their cause. Hutchinson's mine, in Kingston, which was regarded last week as the

BATTLEFIELD OF THE STRIKE

in the Wyoming region, seems to have been abandoned by the strikers. On Saturday between thirty and forty men were at work in the colliery, and quite a large addition will be made to-morrow. In the course of the ensuing week the mine will have its full complement of operatives. Bayne's mine is also increasing the number of workmen, and will soon have a large force turning out. That the Kingston miners have apparently given up the struggle to keep the mines idle, and that individual operators idle, is looked upon as a favorable indication for a general resumption of work throughout the valley.—*New York Herald.*

LOUISVILLE.

Respect to the Memory of Breckenridge—Arrangements for the Funeral.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—A large meeting of citizens of Louisville was held at the Court House to-night, Governor Leslie presiding, to take action upon the death of General John C. Breckenridge. Another meeting was arranged for and committees of arrangements and resolutions to report then, were appointed. Mayor Jacob has issued a proclamation asking that all business houses in the city be closed and houses generally be draped in mourning until seven days evening, following. Another has also issued his proclamation ordering that all public offices be closed to-morrow and requesting that all State officers attend the funeral. Hundreds of buildings here are draped in mourning to-day, and many citizens will go to Lexington to-morrow, including city officials, General Breckenridge's old companions in arms, prominent gentlemen in various professions, etc., and representatives from all the Masonic lodges.

COLUMBUS.

Preparations for the Editorial Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 18.—A meeting of representatives of the press and prominent citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms to-night, at which committees were appointed and steps taken to make special part of the coming Editorial Convention, which meets here June 3d, a grand success. An excursion to the coal fields over the Hocking Valley road, a visit to the Agricultural College and a social reception tendered by the citizens are among the fest vities under discussion. All editors in the State, whether members of the association or not, are invited to attend the coming convention.

BUFFALO.

Navigation Open—The Ice Gone.

BUFFALO, May 18.—Navigation is open in earnest, and boats are arriving and departing daily. The ice in the bay has entirely disappeared. The canal opened today.

Outrage and Murder in Montgomery County.

PHŒNIXVILLE, PA., May 18.—An outrage and murder were committed near Trappe, a small village five miles from here, this afternoon. A young girl named Whitley was the victim. Her body was found under a table, her ears torn off and her head terribly beaten. A tramp was seen in the vicinity, and it is supposed the crime was committed by him.

Violence by Schuylkill Miners.

POTTSVILLE, May 18.—Last night, at the Newkirk colliery, near Tamaqua, as some workmen were returning from the mines they were attacked by twenty-five men. George Shively was shot in the head, a man named Oehman was badly hurt by stones and others injured.

Sunday night Mr. McPherson, living eight miles east of Columbus, Neb., was away from home visiting friends, accompanied by his wife. They left seven children at home, aged four, six, twelve and fourteen years. During the absence of the parents the house was fired by incendiaries and three of the children were burned to death.

STATE NEWS.

There are one hundred and eight applicants for license in Butler county.

Two new lodges of the Grangers were organized in Venango county last week.

McKean county pays a salary of $2,000 to the Superintendent of common schools.

A Sharpsville, Mercer county, cow, slaughtered the other day, had a two-bladed jackknife and a broken tenpenny nail in her stomach.

The watch case manufactory of Desire Bournique, in Milford, Pike county, was entered by burglars on the 15th, and robbed of a large number of finished watch cases, and $166 in bank notes. The money and some of the cases were in a safe, which was pried open by iron bars.

During the dedication services held in a church near Hamburg, Berks county, on Saturday, a fire broke out among the leaves in an adjoining grove, where a large number of horses and carriages had been placed. The fire spread so rapidly that fourteen horses and cariages were burned and destroyed before it could be subdued. The excitement consequent upon the accident was something fearful to behold.

FIRST-CLASS STEINWAY FOR $450.

Monthly Payment Plan.

It is a notorious fact that no intelligent, well-posted family, will have anything but a Steinway Piano in the house. Yet, there are numbers of persons who are not aware that these famous instruments can be had on the monthly payment plan, and for as little money as any of the second-class instruments. To those we would say, call at Kleber & Bro.'s., on Wood street, and look at their splendid stock of grand upright and square Pianos; hear their grand concert tone, admire the perfection of their workmanship and masterful touch, the fact that they will outlast any two pianos of other makers; read the letters of Mr. Florence Kranger, fruit dealer, 17 Liberty street, and of Dr. Spencer, who have constantly used the Steinway make for nineteen years and thirteen years, respectively, and you will come to the conclusion that there is but one piano worth buying, and that is the Steinway. The Messrs. Kleber have sold upward of 5,000 Steinway pianos in the neighborhood, and they receive daily applications to exchange for a Steinway, from parties who have been unfortunate enough to be talked into the purchase of some of the other makers. If you would run no risks and have no regrets, buy a Steinway, and you have an instrument which will give satisfaction to your children and your children's children.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

SCHOOL GRADES.

How to Relieve the Pupils of the Ward Schools—Interesting Discussion Among Principals.

Quite a number of the principals of the ward schools of Pittsburg met last evening at the rooms of the Central Board of Education, at the instance of the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, to discuss in the presence of the committee the question of ward school grades and how to relieve pupils from the "cramming" process to which they are subjected. When a quorum of the committee had appeared the meeting was called to order by the chairman, James M. McEwen, Esq., who stated the object of the meeting as follows:

THE QUESTION STATED.

The Committee on Text Books and course of instruction has had under consideration the grades of our public schools, and has adjourned until this evening for the purpose of considering the course of study in the ward schools. Most of us probably have long recognized the fact that during the last year of the course particularly, our pupils are required to pursue too many studies, involving a great deal more labor than they are capable of performing properly. The result of this forcing process is that, instead of becoming thorough and proficient in the branches of study that are conceive to be essential, they are necessarily very superficial, and the care and labor bestowed upon them, to a great extent, thrown away. The purpose in requiring so much labor from the pupils during the last year, seems to be to prepare them for the High school examination—assuming, if teachers cannot have a fair number of pupils pass successfully, that consequently they are not successful teachers.

If we recognize the fact that there is a radical defect in our course of instruction, and that it consists mainly in imposing more labor upon the pupils than the time allotted to it will allow them to perform, the benefit of the experience of the teachers in our public schools, find a way out of the difficulty? If there are too many studies, might they not be profitably reduced? If the time allotted to them is too much, might it not be extended? If one of the causes of the trouble is in the High School examination, would it not be advisable to do away with it? It has occurred to me that the High School examination might be done away with altogether, and an examination held by the Principal of each school, or some other suitable party, say at the Christmas and New Year holidays, out of which the High school class of each school would be formed; that this class should, at the close of the school year in June, pass a thorough examination of the causes of the trouble is in the High School examination, would it not be advisable to do away with it? It has occurred to me that the High School examination might be done away with altogether, and an examination held by the Principal of each school, or some other suitable party, say at the Christmas and New Year holidays, out of which the High school class of each school would be formed; that this class should, at the close of the school year in June, pass a thorough examination of the studies pursued in the High School course; that the pupils could then graduate and receive their diplomas, and that the High School could then be devoted entirely to the higher classes in the High School for a reasonable time, should be connected with the grammar schools; and by this means would the teachers be relieved from the necessity of preparing pupils for the High School examination. The question is not only receiving attention here, but in other places. In Chicago they say the teaching is done for examination and is, hence, superficial. In Philadelphia the evil was so great that they abolished examinations. Horace Mann suggested that some subjects could be left out of the ward schools; for instance algebra, which he thought unnecessary. He thought there was too much teaching of local geography—too much time was spent upon it. The study should be so arranged that there would be so much time saving regarding localities. Time might be made by this, as also in the teaching of technical grammar. Pupils should be taught to speak and write correctly. Then the various branches of literature necessary in the ward schools; the High school is necessary for the teaching of the higher branches, and only with a High school can we have good learned schools.

Prof. Harrison thought the the movement of the committee an important one. He said the subject of grades was demanding and receiving increased attention. One was a uniform —the common schools—the great mass of education is given, and will be given, the vast body of this country. Prof. H. said that after experience he had changed his mind regarding algebra, and would have it dispensed with as unnecessary. As to grammar he agreed exactly with Mr. Burt. He scouted entirely the idea of doing away with examination—it is only by examination throughout every step that proper promotions can be made. The speaker blamed the teachers for the competition in the race for the High school—this constant high pressure of success to that end is wrong and ought to be stopped.

Prof. Jillson said that the principals generally accountable for the trouble now complained of. He thought it, too, somewhat of an imaginary difficulty, that the pupils of the course cannot be regulated, the preparation of the pupil being with the teachers. No doubt many principals would be unhappy if the High school examination was done away with. Algebra could be dispensed with.

TEXT BOOKS NOW ADMITTED.

Prof. Ford had given much thought to the subject, and said there are evils in our system that stare us in the face. Defects are generally admitted, yet no plan is proposed by teachers. The change of the committee (Mr. McCandless) appeared, to the speaker, to have come nearer to a plan of relief than any he had heard. Within a few years past the public have been educated up to think that if a large class is not admitted to the High School every year, from the various ward schools, the teachers in the latter are not competent. This has resulted in the high pressure spoken of and the superficial teaching complained of. Certainly the higher classes ought to be relieved of some of the studies. Only think of it—eleven studies pursued regularly in the High School course. In the ward schools, at the end of the course the pupils, generally but fifteen years of age, are crammed in everything that they have studied through the course. You do not find this in the higher schools or colleges; pupils in such institutions are not so taxed. Take our high school for instance, at the end of the four years course the pupil is examined only upon the studies he has just completed—that he is still fresh in—while upon others the pupil has lessons from day to day, only at taken. Prof. Ford would agree to the dropping of algebra from the ward schools and have promotions and admissions to the high school by the record of the pupil. If some pupils could not be admitted they will soon be found out and returned and the fault will show against their ward teachers.

Prof. Cochran thought there was too much technical education attempted at though the course and in every branch. He understood that the questions, prepared for the examinations for the High school heretofore, were such as required the teachers to cram the pupils.

THE PRINCIPALS AT FAULT.

Prof. Andrews said he was glad to hear the speeches that had been made, for "honest confession is good for the soul." A number of Principals have admitted that they have been working to put pupils in the High School and not to thoroughly teach. In regard to the examination for admission he would suggest the examination of the pupils in writing in one half of the branches the year previous to the time of the proposed admission.

Mrs. Burt said "cramming" was being done every day in the schools to the great injury of the pupil. In giving the whole time to the training of the mental faculties we are certainly neglecting and injuring the physical being. We have something more to do than to "cram" for the High School. She would have all teachers aim to fit the pupils for the duties of life. We should drop algebra and philosophy from the ward school course. The examination should not be abandoned.

The rural districts being next called for, Prof. Stephenson, of the late Thirty-seventh ward, responded. He placed the whole blame upon the City Superintendent and the Principal of the High School.

ONE INTEREST.

Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School, remarked that everything that affected the ward schools must affect, sooner or later, the High school. If pupils come to the latter fully prepared they will get on well and creditably for themselves and the institution. If they have been "crammed" for the examination, it will soon discover itself, and they will be retrograded, or they will drag miserably along, or leave through sickness. The speaker then explained the arrangement of the grades of the school system of the city, made some time since by the Principals. It consists of eighteen consecutive steps, fourteen for the ward schools and four the High School. There was the same progress from step to step comparatively as to age of the pupil. When this schedule came before the Central Board it was amended so as to add algebra and natural philosophy to the fourteenth, adding that much more to the labor of the High School class in the ward schools, and taking so much more time from their other studies. Here, the speaker thought, the mistake was made. The remedy is, either take these studies off, or add one year to the ward school course, so that it may consist of eight years, and that the higher classes shall have this additional year. He did not see how the examination could be dispensed with. He had always believed that eleven studies were too many to be examined in.

Prof. Burt said that the question was how to use and not abuse examinations. Pittsburgh teachers were ahead in raising this discussion which is now going on in various cities. There certainly were too many examinations, and he found that schools that had less of them progressed better.

Superintendent Luckey said that with the principal rested the responsibility. The task of cramming was all about the High school classes and none others, and the question of a remedy had not been answered. He would have a number of intermediate schools where the higher pupils could be fitted for the High school. Many went to the High School when too young. If classes are held back in the ward schools for another year and by the ward school promotions, another class comes in and the High school teacher will be required and from $10,000 to $20,000 added to the expenses. If these pupils can be massed together in intermediate schools, with fairly full classes, there will be no expense. Examinations cannot be dispensed with. The system of promotions in Philadelphia has been a failure.

Professor Gourley thought the talk of additional expense was all humbug. He called attention to the fact that very few High school pupils went through the course—given more than twenty-five to thirty had ever graduated in a single year. They soon learned that the first year in the High School was no equivalent advantage to them to the last year in the ward schools. He was in favor of building in the ward schools for the advantage of the many.

Professor Cochran, of the Commercial Department of the high schools, made an earnest speech in favor of more attention to the mass of our youth. But one could have the advantage of the high school or of college without going to ninety-nine who had to pick up as best he could in a few years in the ward schools. He would have the latter class elicited and encouraged more. There was too much attention to the children of wealthy parents in the High common schools. He was in favor of higher education, but while encouraging that let us not forget those who cannot spare the time to obtain more than the common school training. The intelligent mechanic and the merchant must come from the ward schools, and let us not be ignorant of the needs there. Book keeping might be added to the ward course to advantage, and there should be every effort made in order to give a full business education necessary for the duties of life.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned. The subject, as we have heretofore stated, is a very important one, and although the opinions expressed were widely different, the remarks were highly interesting. We very much regret that we are unable to give a fuller report.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The work of grading and curbing Forbes street has commenced.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments met this evening and acted upon a number of petitions.

MAIL CARRIER JONES had his horse stolen last night at Florence, Pa., in place of mail boy horses were stolen there at the same time.

THOMAS S. MITCHELL, Esq., of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., and member of the Board of Health, returned home yesterday from a trip East.

LITTLE Eddie Blakely, aged three years, disappeared yesterday from his home at No. 85 Third avenue, and his parents are anxious about him.

A MAN named Hess, a shearman employed at the Union Iron Works, of Carnegie Bros. & Co., fell on the belly floor Monday by a bar of iron falling upon him.

A GERMAN named Selmitz was severely injured yesterday morning by a blast in the Allen quarry, on Preble avenue, Allegheny, by a large stone falling upon him.

A LITTLE boy, aged three years, son of Mrs. Borden, a teacher in the Eleventh ward school, Allegheny, was run over by a street car, and had one of a second story window yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company are making needed improvements along their tracks in the down town portion of the city—the former on Liberty street and the latter on Smithfield street.

A joint meeting of Posts No. 3 and No. 177 Grand Army of the Republic, was held on Monday night, to arrange the order of commencies at the Soldiers' Cemetery on Decoration day. Colonel Richard Realf, of the Commencies, was elected to deliver the oration.

The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening. The matter of decorating Monument Hill, on Decoration Day, was acted on, and after discussion it was referred to the Committee on Grounds, with power to act. Other preliminary business was transacted, when the commission adjourned.

Mr. O. C. CADY, of the Improvement Trust Company, has been elected Treasurer of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, vice Mr. W. H. Thompson, resigned. The President of the Association, Mr. W. N. Riddle, has been authorized to appoint a committee to be entitled the Executive Committee, which convenes at Saratoga in July next.

BEFORE Alderman Donley, of the South Side, Officer Fahrbach charged Messrs. Brickley and John Hopkins with robbing the Pittsburg and South Side Passenger Railway cars. Hopkins is now in the county jail awaiting trial for court. Officer Fahrbach also charges Brickley with assault and battery on James Mahan while serving the warrant in the above case.

On Friday last Father Twigg, formerly of the Church of St. John Gualbert, on Fifth avenue, Allegheny, celebrated the twenty-fifth year of his ministry. The pupils of the Convent school gave a public entertainment in honor of the event. A well filled purse, and a silver set of resolutions were presented to the pastor by the school and Sodality Societies.

ROSE HASTINGS, *alias* Cooke, who keeps a house of ill-fame on Second avenue, near the Depot, called the police at a late hour last night, and caused the arrest of John Farry, M. C. McDonald and Wm. C. Peterson, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The accused were locked up for hearing this morning.

LAST Friday night Officer Mitchell, of the Allegheny police force, arrested a disorderly fellow named Wright, who was engaged in a row on Rebecca street. The prisoner was sent to the workhouse for thirty days. In making the arrest Officer Mitchell was bitten on the hand by Wright, and now lies at home, which has resulted seriously, the officer's hand being swollen to twice its natural size. An information has been lodged against the young Cannibal for assault and battery. Officer Mitchell is a son of the man for whose murder David Jewell was hung in this city about twenty-three years ago.

Beware

of dealers who represent they have the great White River Flour under their brands. The public is being done to deceive the people that want the White River flour.

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River Flour

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Commission they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers.

Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAWMILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Thirty-sixth ward, city, formerly Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, May 22d, 1875, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1875. MWF

Visitors to Europe

Are invited to examine the Stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, OBJETS D'ART, GEMS, DIAMONDS

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE is dead. The most charitable course that can be pursued with regard to his history is silence.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $1,067,257, against $367,351 for the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since the beginning of the year foot up $13,562,453, an increase of $1,493,343 over the relating period of 1874.

IN THEIR reports of BEECHER'S sermon last Sunday, the New York papers tell us that "the tears were running down his cheeks with emotion when he finished, and many of his auditors were weeping in sympathy with him." In the language of the immortal JOB TROTTER: "Blow this 'ere water-cart business!"

WHEN the unusually low range of the thermometer thus far during the season is considered, the conclusion that the reports which come to us from the West concerning the renewal of the grasshopper plague in all that region have been purposely exaggerated in the interest of Eastern grain speculators, operating for a rise, does not seem at all unnatural.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will, it is understood, shortly appoint a Commissioner to assume especial direction and charge of the military encampments and display at Philadelphia during the centennial year. This step is thought to be necessary, in view of the great number of companies and regiments that have already indicated their intention to encamp there during the exhibition. Military organizations in every section of the country are manifesting the deepest interest in the occasion.

THE International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, to assemble at Richmond, Va., a week from to-day, is expected to bring at least 600 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and adequate preparations are being being made, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, to give them all hospitable welcome and pleasant accommodations. It will be the first event of the kind in the South since the outbreak of the rebellion.

IF WE were permitted to make a suggestion to the Republicans of Ohio it would be, do not discuss the merits of your candidate for Governor *before* he is nominated. The Republicans of Pennsylvania tried that in 1872, and the arguments that were freely used to prevent a nomination, came back to plague them after it was made. It is not worth while, as a general rule, to manufacture ammunition for the enemy, and that is about all that a preliminary discussion respecting candidates is likely to result in.

THE May quarterly statement of the national banks of Chicago, published in the city papers of Monday, is in every item except circulation that has any import as to the stability of the banks or the prosperity of the business community, shows a through recuperation from the effect of the panic of 1873. Since the 20th of December, 1873, there has been a gain of $8,000,000 in the loans, of more than $4,000,000 in legal tenders and cash, and of $13,000,000, or more than sixty per cent. in deposits. This is a good deal to have done in not much more than a year and a half after so severe a strain, and warrants hopeful expectations for the future.

THE Chicago *Tribune* prints a letter lately received by a merchant of that city from a correspondent in Nebraska, containing information to the effect that although the grasshoppers have developed in that locality by myriads, there is an active enemy preying on them in the form of a small red bug, of a description not hitherto seen. This bug attacks the grasshoppers in bulk, and destroys all it attacks. If this report be true, and the bug shall become general in the grasshopper districts, the destructive plague from which the country has suffered so severely, will soon become a bugbear of the past. Meanwhile that bug certainly deserves to be cultivated.

THE city railroad President who, in Philadelphia, issued fraudulent certificates of stock on his own road, to enable him to carry on a personal speculation in an iron furnace, was a member of the Reform Club, and his honest soul was no doubt often grieved by the terrible corruption prevalent in the Republican party. His name is S. GROSS FRY, and he has twice received the Democratic nomination for City Treasurer in Philadelphia. It is fearful to think of the way he would have squandered the city money, if he had got hold of it. With a private horse city railroad he managed to gobble up $200,000, and with millions at his disposal the case would have been much worse. "Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal?"

THE conduct of Judge BRIGGS in the trial of the GERDEMANN case, in Philadelphia, has surprised every one who has read or observed the proceedings. He read to the jury, during the trial, an anonymous threatening letter received by him, and his subsequent proceedings seem to have been based upon the supposition that his life was really in danger. He refused to give the attorneys for the defense time to prepare their case; snubbed them at every point; and finally cited them before him to answer for contempt of court because they resented his unusual course; and yet, when the jury announced that they could not agree, he stated that if they had rendered a verdict of guilty he would have set the verdict aside. Since, as is now apparent, he regarded the defendant as innocent, it is a pity he could not have treated the defendant's attorneys with common decency. The bench of Philadelphia has long been graced by judges who know how to behave themselves, and a lapse of this kind therefore strikes every one with the greater surprise. An undignified judge is a marvel anywhere, and Philadelphia is the last place in which we should have looked for such an example.

THE Episcopal Council of Virginia assembles at Richmond to-day, and will continue in session four days. The Council is the highest ecclesiastical body of its denomination in the State, and its delegates are both clerical and lay. Bishop JOHNS will preside. It is believed that some important questions will arise at this session of the body; but there is no likelihood of much internal discussion, as the Episcopalians of Virginia are eminently and almost unanimously conservative, eschewing ritualism and other isms. Bishop CUMMINS' movement has caused some trouble within the past year, during which period two or three Episcopal rectors of the State have withdrawn to follow his teachings. A remarkable proposition in regard to the troubles existing in the Church of the United States has recently been made in the *Southern Churchman*, published in Alexandria, being no less than that, in view of these troubles and the perpetual agitation arising from them, the Episcopal Church of Virginia should separate from all connection with the general body and establish itself as an independent autonomy. It is not at all probable, however, that any such step will be taken, or even seriously considered by the Council.

BISHOP MCQUAIDE, of Rochester, New York, who is one of the aggressive kind of Catholics, lectured in Cincinnati last week upon education, in the course of which he said:

"The Catholics were accused of trying to break down the American system of public schools. The American system as it originally was started was a system of religious instruction, but the present tendency was to a system of infidelity. The Catholics were in favor of a return to the early idea, a religious system, and opposed the infidel system. He quoted from George Washington's writings to show that religious instruction was of the greatest importance. The public school system of New York he described as originating in the minds of certain wealthy men who established free schools in order to keep poor children from growing into ignorant and dangerous men. It was done for self-protection. Another thing he did was to get the Legislature, and got a tax levied to sustain the free public schools, in which religious instruction was given."

And who, pray, forced the change in the system? Bishop MCQUAIDE was introduced to his audience by Archbishop PURCELL, who sat on the platform with him while he delivered his lecture, and we published only a few days since a statement that as far back as 1835 Bishop PURCELL, at a teachers' meeting in Cincinnati, demanded the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. If any change has been effected since that time, if the Bible has been excluded, and religious teaching eliminated, who demanded it, and at whose instance was it done? There has been no change in the school system since the days of WASHINGTON (as Bishop MCQUAIDE chooses to go back that far) that has not been brought about by the Catholics themselves. Whatever difference exists between the schools of to-day and the schools of a generation or two ago, in a religious point of view, has been brought about by the persistent demands of such men as Archbishop PURCELL and Bishop MCQUAIDE.

And now, having succeeded in these demands in Cincinnati and a few places elsewhere, they turn around and denounce the schools that have been changed to suit them, as "godless." We need not remind such scholars as these two ecclesiastics of the well-known principle of the common law, that no man shall be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong. If there was any wrong done in making the schools of Cincinnati "godless," it was done by Archbishop PURCELL and his coadjutors, and they cannot be permitted to come in, now, as Bishop MCQUAIDE tries to do, and cry out that they are in favor of a return to the early idea. The early idea would never have been abandoned but for him and his.

The following, from the close of the Bishop's address, is a bold bid for political prostitution. It is equivalent to saying to politicians, "give us what we ask and we will vote with you *en masse*."

"He had not voted since he had been a Bishop, but he hoped the time would come when he might exercise that right. He hoped this question could be brought to a vote. Said he, 'I stand here and say to-day, unless we bring this thing of the school taxes to the ballot-box, we do not deserve the name of Catholics. It may not be necessary to bring it to the ballot-box; we may, by making a demand, effect a compromise; we may obtain a platform on which we can stand. Politicians will come to us. Irish, German, and American Catholics will not be so patient as their fathers have been. The platform of the schools is not now for us. It is for Jews, for Infidels, for Protestants, but we are under it. Suppose we get strong enough to rise up. Remember, the platform is on us; where will the platform be then? Men will learn that we have something more to do than praying; we must vote, and the laymen must work. There is a jealousy of the priests, which will not have force against the earnest, persistent labor of the laymen.'"

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

The New Hampshire Democrats have just perpetrated one of the most outrageous acts of usurpation to be found in the entire history of republican government. At the State election last March, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts and unblushing frauds on their part, the returns showed unmistakably that the Republicans had elected a majority of nine to the House of Representatives. Under ordinary circumstances this would have settled without controversy the whole question, but the Democratic leaders, desperately intent upon retaining their clutch on the government of the State, set to work to devise some means whereby the verdict could be set aside. Their first scheme was for the clerk of last year's Legislature (who is a Democrat, and upon whom will devolve the duty of making up the roll and calling the House to order, when it assembles in June) to assume the right to leave from the roll a sufficient number of Republicans to give the Democrats a majority, on the pretense that the members omitted were not legally elected. But this suggestion raised such a storm of indignant protest that it will probably be abandoned, although some of the Democratic papers of the State still pretend to believe that their party will organize the House. In the mean time, goaded on by their wild desire to retain the power that had been wrested from them by the sovereign verdict of a free election, the Democrats turned their attention to the Senate, in the hope that some means might be discovered to cheat the Republicans out of the control of that body, and thus prevent them from undoing the outrageous gerrymander of the State made last year in the interest of the Democracy. The Senate is composed of twelve members, and at the annual election two districts failed to make a choice, five Democrats and five Republicans being elected. Very soon it was gravely announced that a discovery had been made that would give the Senate to the former, the point being that in the Second district General NATT. HEAD, the Republican candidate, was christened "NATHANIEL," and that the votes cast for him must be considered as blanks, the statute providing that the full christian name must be given, and also that in this district the Prohibitionists voted for a man (ARTHUR DEERING, of Pittsfield) who is ineligible to the office, and that these votes, too, must be regarded as blanks thereby electing the Democratic candidate. It should be borne in mind that the votes for General HEAD were declared by the moderators of the several towns, and, in accordance with the Constitution, sealed and sent to the Secretary of State, where they remained until such time as the Governor and Council met to count the votes as returned by the moderators of the different towns, and determine from the aggregate whether a choice has been made in the several districts. They possess no authority whatever to pass upon the qualifications of the members elected, that being expressly reserved by the Constitution for the body itself. On Monday, however, the Governor and a majority of the Council, being Democrats, rejected the votes for NATT HEAD and declared a man elected *who did not receive a majority of the votes cast*. It is possible that General HEAD may have been christened "NATHANIEL," but it is certain that he has always been known as "NATT." While Adjutant General of the State public documents were always signed by him in that way, his notes and business papers invariably show that signature, and no one ever dreamed of writing his name in any other way. It is plain, therefore, that the requirement of the statute that the full christian name shall be given was met in this case, the intention of the law evidently being to enable each voter to know precisely for whom he is voting, which they undoubtedly did in the instance under reference. Moreover, it is a significant fact that HON. FRANK JONES, the Democratic Congressman-elect in the Fifth district, was called, by his fond parents, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, so that there is a good Democratic precedent for laxity, if any exists, in the case of General HEAD. The New England press condemns, in the severest terms, these efforts of the Democrats of New Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation, and it is safe to predict that the consummation of this unparalleled political outrage will create in that State a revolution so resistless as next year to sweep absolutely out of sight the last vestige of Democratic power therein.

PERSONAL.

Literary women in Nevada also take a hand in business. Misses Clapp and Babcock, principals of the Sierra Seminary, have taken a contract to furnish iron fencing for Capital square at Carson, for $5,500 in gold.

Michael Lahy, a no-armed graduate of the Pittsfield, Mass., high school, has been appointed by the Selectmen to take the census of persons in town between the age of five and fifteen years. He writes a "good hand" with the pencil in his mouth.

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The American flag which waved over Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the British bombardment of 1814, and suggested the well known "Star-spangled Banner" poem, is in the possession of Mrs. Appleton, of New York, who is a daughter of General Armistead, the defender of the fort.

New Albany, Ind., has a romantic story about a dashing mechanic who married a talented young lady there about twenty-five years ago, and then deserted her in a few months. She began teaching with great success, saved money, invested it judiciously, and became quite well off. She was widely known, and highly respected, and when she suddenly disappeared, about two years ago, not even her dearest people knew where she had gone. The solution of the mystery is that she discovered the whereabouts of her long-lost husband, and a reconciliation was effected by the assistance of a mutual friend. Now she is the happy matron of one of the finest estates on the Pacific coast, and enjoys the society of a husband whose fortune is counted in the million period.

Henry Becket Danvers Guilford, an adventurer, has been lately sent by an English court to penal servitude for five years for swindling. He represented himself as an American, and a colonel in the Confederate army, and had attempted to impose upon several London banks by means of checks drawn by fictitious persons. One of the banks opened an account with him, and on the strength of this he succeeded in defrauding Miss Fleming, a jeweler, of jewels to the value of six or seven hundred dollars. He had also had checks in blank, among them Sir Henry Meredith, Viscount Danvers, the Earl of Guilford, under the last of which he duped a respectable young girl into marriage with him. A well known lawyer in Boston, who had never heard of the fellow before, lately received letters from him, with the request to obtain possession of certain property of his—bank and railroad shares and real estate—alleged to be held for him by bankers and others in several States. These were followed by letters from his London solicitors, containing orders on these bankers for the property, said to amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars, to be collected and held in trust for Mr. Guilford. Diligent search resulted in the discovery that there were no such bankers in this country, and the whole matter was abandoned as the product of a madman. It was probably part of a scheme of petty swindling in London.

A Plague of Richness.

We all of us believe that blessings sometimes come in disguise, but few of us could imagine how the plague of grasshoppers by which some portions of the West have been desolated can be regarded as a visitation of that sort. Yet it seems that science is likely to demonstrate this marvellous proposition.

Professor Thomas Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, has invented a plan of utilizing the grasshoppers, and is sanguine of the immediate success of his invention, which is not patented. A Washington correspondent informs us that the Professor has subjected quantities of the insects to the most searching microscopic and chemical analysis, and found them rich in oil, and, by the iodine test, highly nitrogenous. After extracting the oil by either of several processes, the residue can be converted into a rich fertilizer, worth in the markets from thirty to fifty dollars per ton. Or it can be used in making prussiate of potash, largely employed in the manufacture of Prussian blue and in gold and silver plating. Where it is not practicable to use the residue in the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers, it can be purified and mixed with corn meal and made into a nutricious article of food highly relished by the Indians, equal to the pemmican of Arctic commerce. In this way it would be useful in solving the Indian question, or rather the question of feeding him economically.

Since the days of the Pharaohs no one has until now proposed any practicable method of utilizing the grasshopper. In some regions they darken the atmosphere as far as the eye can reach, and can be easily and cheaply gathered by the hundreds of tons. It is believed that no one has even thought of making a chemical analysis of the insect until Professor Taylor took the matter in hand. If his conclusions are correct, it seems that what has been considered for thousands of years as a terrible curse is really a source of incalculable wealth.

While the battle-fields of the old world have been ransacked for bones, and the Peruvian guano islands nearly exhausted, vast fields of our trans-Missouri region covered at times with a richer fertilizer, more valuable than gold, have been wholly untouched, and the insects left to ravage the country. If Professor Taylor has shown conclusively that the grasshopper can be made a source of national wealth, he deserves to be immortalized as one of the world's benefactors.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York is taking a State census.

Place aux dames! Out of the 478 pupils of the Boston University, 102 are women.

Immense beds of kaolin, of the finest quality, have just been discovered in Nevada.

It is calculated that over five hundred vessels will lie at the Upper Lakes' ports this season.

Secretary Fish has just entered upon his seventh term as President of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is going to call another Pan-Anglican Synod in 1877. It's his hobby.

The Decatur, Ill., Rolling mill Company has closed, and it is said will remove their machinery to Kansas City, Mo.

A Chicago dairyman claims to have made over two thousand dollars clear from one cow last year. Well, well!

New York papers say that never in the history of that city were there so many stores to let on Broadway as now.

Three large parties of wealthy excursionists from the East are scouring Missouri and adjacent parts, with a view to making investments.

A single mill in Minnesota sawed three million feet of lumber last month. At this rate there will soon be nothing to saw. Let's all plant a tree.

The "International Association for protecting fish and game," holds its first meeting in New York to-day. Every State in the Union should be represented.

To-day counsel in the Tilton-Beecher nastiness will commence summing up, and the general unloveliness of both parties will be triumphantly demonstrated.

An "esthetic club" is to be organized in New York, to be composed of ladies and gentlemen possessing aesthetic natures. Let them take warning from Brooklyn.

"Beautiful May!" In Northwestern Illinois, yesterday morning, they had to break the ice in the open-air troughs before their cattle and horses could drink.

Look to your domestics. From arrests recently made in New York, it appears that the servant girls of that city have, to a large extent, been co-operating with burglars.

In the new order of city household architecture, the kitchens are placed at the top of the dwellings. This is in consequence of the introduction of safe and noiseless elevators.

The Concord Centennial Ode of James Russell Lowell, published in the June *Atlantic*, is a very noble and spirited effort, and contains some of the best lines he has ever written.

The South Australia wheat report shows that there will be 204,000 tons of surplus wheat. About 45,000 tons have already been exported, and the balance is all ready for shipment.

Down at Mecklenburg, where they "centennate" to-morrow, a man was the other day convicted of stealing a hog, and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. With the porkers?

The little city of Ottumwa, Iowa, proposes to supply itself with a manufacturing power equal to two thousand horse power, from the Des Moines river. That is a prophecy of future bigness.

The Executive Committee of the National State Grange are to meet in Chicago next week. The headquarters of the organization will be removed from Washington to some central point in the West.

A living tree toad was found embedded in the heart of a gigantic sycamore near Lexington, Ky., the other day. He came out of the tree quite lively, although he had been imprisoned there for three hundred years.

A sale of glass at Boston, last Thursday, footed up seven thousand packages, and amounted to between $150,000 and $160,000. It is doubtful if so extensive an auction sale of glassware exclusively was ever before made in the world.

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Mr. Carruth, the Vineland editor, who was shot in the head, the bullet lodging in his brain, still lives and is able to walk out. The case is one of the most curious on record, rendered no less so by the fact that no treatment but one strictly homeopathic has been resorted to.

The American flag which waved over Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the British bombardment of 1814, and suggested the well known "Star-spangled Banner" poem, is in the possession of Mrs. Appleton, of New York, who is a daughter of General Armistead, the defender of the fort.

New Albany, Ind., has a romantic story about a dashing mechanic who married a talented young lady there about twenty-five years ago, and then deserted her in a few months. She began teaching with great success, saved money, invested it judiciously, and became quite well off. She was widely known, and highly respected, and when she suddenly disappeared, about two years ago, not even her dearest people knew where she had gone. The solution of the mystery is that she discovered the whereabouts of her long-lost husband, and a reconciliation was effected by the assistance of a mutual friend. Now she is the happy matron of one of the finest estates on the Pacific coast, and enjoys the society of a husband whose fortune is counted in the million period.

Henry Becket Danvers Guilford, an adventurer, has been lately sent by an English court to penal servitude for five years for swindling. He represented himself as an American, and a colonel in the Confederate army, and had attempted to impose upon several London banks by means of checks drawn by fictitious persons. One of the banks opened an account with him, and on the strength of this he succeeded in defrauding Miss Fleming, a jeweler, of jewels to the value of six or seven hundred dollars. He had also had checks in blank, among them Sir Henry Meredith, Viscount Danvers, the Earl of Guilford, under the last of which he duped a respectable young girl into marriage with him. A well known lawyer in Boston, who had never heard of the fellow before, lately received letters from him, with the request to obtain possession of certain property of his—bank and railroad shares and real estate—alleged to be held for him by bankers and others in several States. These were followed by letters from his London solicitors, containing orders on these bankers for the property, said to amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars, to be collected and held in trust for Mr. Guilford. Diligent search resulted in the discovery that there were no such bankers in this country, and the whole matter was abandoned as the product of a madman. It was probably part of a scheme of petty swindling in London.

A Plague of Richness.

We all of us believe that blessings sometimes come in disguise, but few of us could imagine how the plague of grasshoppers by which some portions of the West have been desolated can be regarded as a visitation of that sort. Yet it seems that science is likely to demonstrate this marvellous proposition.

Professor Thomas Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, has invented a plan of utilizing the grasshoppers, and is sanguine of the immediate success of his invention, which is not patented. A Washington correspondent informs us that the Professor has subjected quantities of the insects to the most searching microscopic and chemical analysis, and found them rich in oil, and, by the iodine test, highly nitrogenous. After extracting the oil by either of several processes, the residue can be converted into a rich fertilizer, worth in the markets from thirty to fifty dollars per ton. Or it can be used in making prussiate of potash, largely employed in the manufacture of Prussian blue and in gold and silver plating. Where it is not practicable to use the residue in the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers, it can be purified and mixed with corn meal and made into a nutricious article of food highly relished by the Indians, equal to the pemmican of Arctic commerce. In this way it would be useful in solving the Indian question, or rather the question of feeding him economically.

Since the days of the Pharaohs no one has until now proposed any practicable method of utilizing the grasshopper. In some regions they darken the atmosphere as far as the eye can reach, and can be easily and cheaply gathered by the hundreds of tons. It is believed that no one has even thought of making a chemical analysis of the insect until Professor Taylor took the matter in hand. If his conclusions are correct, it seems that what has been considered for thousands of years as a terrible curse is really a source of incalculable wealth.

While the battle-fields of the old world have been ransacked for bones, and the Peruvian guano islands nearly exhausted, vast fields of our trans-Missouri region covered at times with a richer fertilizer, more valuable than gold, have been wholly untouched, and the insects left to ravage the country. If Professor Taylor has shown conclusively that the grasshopper can be made a source of national wealth, he deserves to be immortalized as one of the world's benefactors.

TAKING as a basis the fact that street pavements laid down in Washington city by property owners in front of their own property has lasted longer, worn better, and remains in better condition, than those laid down by the city, the conclusion is drawn by the *Nation* that, where public work is ordered, which is to be paid for by special assessments, the property owners paying for it should be allowed to do the work themselves. As this is a subject in which the property holders of this region are interested, we append what the Chicago *Tribune* says upon it:

"This plan has been in operation in Chicago to some extent for the past few years, and we think, on the whole, with improved results. On several streets where paving has been ordered by the Council the property owners have done the work by private contract. They have paid the same price, but frequently less, but have had the advantage of having the work done before they paid their money, were not required to pay for those who evaded their taxes, and generally secured a better character of work. The full benefits of this plan have not been realized, however, because the organization of the work was generally left to the contractor, who interested himself in getting the agreements. If, when the paving of a street is ordered, the property owners of every block combined together to get their own work done at the cheapest and best rates in compliance with the specifications, there would undoubtedly be great advantages in it."

THINK of a vat containing three thousand tons of nitro-muriatic acid, with a thousand tons of gold and silver bullion held in solution in it! Yet that is how Professor SCHIEMER, the Nevada geologist, describes the famous Comstock bonanza.

The customs collection districts of the United States have just been arranged into seven divisions, to each of which a General Appraiser is assigned, who will supervise the appraisements, and discharge the other duties of his office exclusively within his division, unless otherwise instructed hereafter. The Pennsylvania districts are included in the third division.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Armstrong county Republicans hold their primary meetings on June 5th.

The Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial* says that "it is announced from Philadelphia that a 'Liberal Republican' Convention will assemble at Williamsport in August. The movement is engineered by Col. McClure, and its object is to so influence the Democratic Convention as to prevent the nomination of a 'Bourbon' for Governor. Ex-Governor Curtin, it is supposed, will be the nominee of the McClure gathering."

General.

The Toledo *Revieu*, a Democratic organ, says of the school question:

The Charles L. Lawrence who engineered the gigantic smuggling operations at New York, and is now lying in jail awaiting trial, is another promising graduate of Tammany Hall. He was Secretary of the "Americus" Club in its palmy days.

When the Ghegan bill was before the Legislature, Archbishop Purcell's organ said: "The (Democratic) party is now on trial. Mr. Ghegan's bill will test the sincerity of its professions." "The Democratic party" fully met the Archbishop's "test," and now it is "on trial" before the people of Ohio.—*Toledo Commercial*.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* tells its readers that Commissioner Douglass is a son of Stephen A. Douglass. It is hoped that the *Constitutionalist* will see its way clear to giving the Commissioner the father to whom he rightfully belongs. They are great on predigrees at the South. —*Dayton Journal*.

A few years will settle this vexed question, and there will either be a division of the funds or else the ministers of every religious denomination will have free access to these schools, to teach their children the tenets of the faith they prefer.

That is the road the Romanized Democracy are traveling—*Cincinnati Times*.

After all, the Republican party is the party of decency. Ask the merchants of any large city, and learn if this is not so. Country dealers may as well lay in a little useful information along with their spring stocks. Chicago is a fine point of observation, and her merchants will tell what they see.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Philadelphia, mentions two elements of weakness in Hartranft as a candidate for Governor which will become more and more conspicuous as the campaign advances. These are the dissatisfaction of the temperance people and the open hostility of the miners. We remember how clear the *Tribune* made it in 1872 that Hartranft had not the ghost of a chance of winning the October election. Yet his majority, notwithstanding the calumny that was heaped upon him, was 35,000.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Mr. Fernando Wood's slightly confident assertion that "nothing can beat the Democratic party in 1876" was a little too windy to meet with much approval anywhere. The St. Louis *Republican* remarks that Mr. Wood's sort of talk is exactly the thing which can defeat the party, and then asks him to contemplate these cold facts: "He ought to know, does know, that the Republican party is thoroughly organized and equipped, and that nothing can defeat it but the most brilliant generalship and the best of luck on the part of its adversary. Why, then, does he indulge in such childish chatter, which will not frighten our enemy, and will, if believed, demoralize our friends? The Democratic party will not be a 'walk-over'—rest assured of that."

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the foremost place among specifics for malarial diseases, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the Bitters have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. Those maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and Southwestern States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western planter proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water, and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel and kidney complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has for years been known in this city as a cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; Indisposition to exertion; loss of energy; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; nervous prostration of the muscular system; enormous appetite with great debility; blood has the look, appearance of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and emaciation, and are hurrying on the blood, pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes; sometimes suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms, if you are afflicted, point out a remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Thousands have used it, and are rejoicing in health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is an article over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation, and to justify their deception tell you they sell for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the bottle with the proprietor's name blown in the glass, and a fac simile of your physician's signature on the outside, and M. Kunkel, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., will always be glad to get the genuine. $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. J. B. MARIE, 238 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing, by mail, of worms, call on your physician and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1875 . . . $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN S. DILWORTH, Jr., Vice President.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES M. COULTER, JOHN D. ALLEN, E. SMITH, JOHN S. DILWORTH, F. RAHN, G. FULLANSBEE, JOSHUA RHODES, S. H. HARTMAN, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ, CHRISTOPHER ZUG, JOHN H. BALLEY, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR HATS!

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,

151 WOOD ST.

F. G. WEISE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,

No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Prices.

COLORS!

DRY AND IN OIL,

AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,

Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz.

137 FIRST AVENUE.

For Sale.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS

Plain Spring Wagons,

Farm Wagons,

Heavy and Light Wagons.

All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows

Manufactured and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

w C. COLEMAN & SON.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and Pile Pipes. Needles in Rubber Trusses."—Cool, clean, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping, or poultices like unpleasantness; used in bathing. Indorsed by the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE of IMITATIONS. Genuine stamped "C. B. Seeley." Establishments, 1347 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and 737 Broadway, New York, and by mail or express, and sold by leading druggists. Send for catalogue. WS

JAMES PRESCOTT & SONS,

Chimney Sweeps.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. We also sell the Magic Cooking Range. All orders left at No. 19 Isabella street or at the Toll House of Suspension Bridge receive prompt attention.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS

are now being shown at the

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

BY

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,

Who are represented by

MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS

Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.

All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.

The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smooth-faced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.

Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY!!

BY ORDERING YOUR

CLOTHING

FROM

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

WALTER ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK.)

NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCTIC HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

RE-OPENS SIXTH MONTH (JUNE) 1ST. For Rooms apply to

CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

MWF 717 Willow street, Phila., or at Cape May.

The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.

This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements in Buildings and Appointments since last season.

For further particulars address, at either of the following places, Proprietor, A. W. MULLIN & CO., Mansion House, Cresson Springs, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETORS,

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.

Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00, without fire, $7 00.

The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

WANTED.

Ag

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1875.

The New York *Tribune*, in commenting on the form of reports published by our national banks, says that it is so complex that the public are unable to get a clear idea of the condition of the banks. It suggests that the elements wanted are these: (1) the debit side of the account, (1) the amount of capital paid in, (2) the notes outstanding, and (3) the indebtedness to depositors and others; on the credit side, (4) the aggregate of loans, discounts, stocks and other debts due the bank, and (5) the cash on hand. These five items, by dividing and subdividing, are multiplied to over thirty in the present form of statement, and most of this expansion is worse than useless to the ordinary man of business.

The Bank of England, having the whole of its capital invested in consols, eliminates that item from the published statements, deducting from the assets an equal amount of consols. The only items there given are, on the one side the deposits and circulation, and on the other loans and cash, the difference between the two being interest on the "rest," or what, in the reports of our national banks, is given as surplus and other undivided earnings.

In his work on banking, Albert Gallitin has discourses as to the nature of this surplus:

"It will be easily perceived that what is called the surplus, and sometimes the reserved or contingent fund, *is nothing more than that which intitles the annual* difference between the debits and credits of the banks; and that, in order to be enabled to repay, at the expiration of the charter, the stockholders the full amount of their stock, that under different circumstances might be sufficient to cover all the bad debts and the losses which may be incurred on the sale of the various stocks held by it, and of the real estate."

Practically, however, the surplus of the banks is in their dealings with the public of so much capital. A glance at the reports of our city banks will show this. The loaning power of a bank is enhanced in proportion to the amount of its surplus, and both capital and surplus stand pledged as security to depositors.

Thus the Farmer's National, while reporting a capital of $300,000, has surplus earnings of $393,129; the Exchange National reports capital at $1,700,000 and surplus $18,567. As far as the dealings of these banks with the public is concerned their capital accounts are respectively $603,129 and $2,218,567, so that Mr. Gallitin's views of the nature of surplus earnings are open to exception. The banks themselves recognize the complex nature of their reports as published, and in printing them for the benefit of their customers usually consolidate all the various items of assets under the heads of exchange, legal tenders, etc., under the one heading of "cash," and on the other side, every thing beside capital and earnings is called deposits, thus simplifying the reports and making them intelligible to ordinary businessmen.

—At the meeting of the Bankers' Association, held on Monday evening at the United States Custom House, the following business was transacted:

Mr. O. C. Camp, of the Improvement Company, was elected Treasurer, vice W. D. Thompson, resigned.

The following applications for membership in the association, were referred to the appropriate committee: George I. Whitney, Notary Public of Citizens', Peoples' and other Banks; George H. Lane, book-keeper, Fifth National Bank; John T. Woods, teller, Exchange National Bank; Preston Chatfield, bookkeeper, Exchange National Bank; A. S. Williams, messenger, Farmers' National Bank; George Shaw, assistant teller, M. and M. National Bank; T. H. Allison, President of the Allegheny Valley Bank of Kittaning, was unanimously elected an honorary member. A resolution was passed instructing the President, after conference with the various bank officers willing to serve, to appoint a committee to represent the Bankers' Association of the City Pittsburgh, at the Convention of bank officers to be held at Saratoga, July 2d, 1875. After an extended and friendly inter-change of ideas on the subject of the Convention, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 5 Sixth street:

May 18, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
old,	116⅛	116⅛	116	116	115	116⅛
6's, 1881, reg.,	124	124	124	124	124	124
6's, 1881,	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
6's, 1881,	118	118	117	117	117	117
10's, 1885,	120½	120½	120	120	120	120
10's, 1885,	122	122	121	121	121	121
10's, 1867, registered	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
10's, 1868,	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
10's, 1868,	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
10's, coupons,	117	117	117	117	117	117
ferred cy 6's,	116	116	116	116	116	116
w 5 per cents,	110	110	110	110	110	110
estern Union Tel.,	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
ickSilver,			36½			
rie Mail,	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28	27⅝
ew York Central,	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
ake Shore,	90	90	90	90	90	90
ichigan Southern,	87⅝	88	88	88	88	88
linois Central,						
eve. & Pittsburgh,	92	92	92	92	92	92
icago & North'w'n,	31	31	31	31	31	31
ock Island,	104	104	104	104	104	104
Paul, common,	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
abash, common,	11½	11				
ort Wayne,						
ago & Mississippi,	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
on Pacific,	26	26¼	26	26	26	26
rden,						
umbus & C. Cent.,	28	28	28	28	28	28
ansville & Ter. Haute,						
ansville & Ter. H., pref.,						
on Mountain,						
C. & I. Central,						
uth Carolina, 6's,						
th Carolina, New,						
souri 6's,	102¼					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Asked.
nnsylvania Central, sales...	5⅝
ading, sales...	50½
ited Co's. of N. Jersey...	139
l Creek...	10
high Valley, sales...	61
lleghany Valley...	92½
ntral Transportation...	45
pire Transportation...	53
n. & St. Louis, m. b...	77¼

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Very choice mercantile paper is scarce and in such demand that it sells even below 4 per cent. The quotation for first class paper is still lower, 4@5 per cent.

STERLING

easier at 486¾@487½ for sixty days and 490@490½ for sight.

GOLD.

Under the manipulation of the new clique, advanced to 116⅞. Carrying rate 1 per cent; borrowing 1@1-64 per cent; loans also made at 2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Specie shipments to Havana $176,000. Produce exports for the week $4,106,551. Customs receipts $347,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds dull but strong. State bonds dull but steady. Stocks opened weak and lower and declined ¼@1½ per cent., the greatest decline being in Michigan Central, which fell off to 90. Toward one o'clock the market became firmer, and a recover of from ½@1 per cent. from the lowest point took place, except in the case of Rock Island, which declined to 90¾ from 91½. At the close the market was a little stronger, except for Wabash and Panama, which were heavy. The latter closed nominal from 11½ to 9¾, and Panama from 144 to 142½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 25¾@26 on reports that the cable had been landed and that the company was in communication with London. Lake Shore was pressed for sale, and declined to 90¾, but closed at a recovery of ⅜ per cent. Pacific Mail was weak, selling down to 37¼, but in closing declines sold at 37⅝. Western Union closed at 76¾@77⅛. Erie fell off to 25¾ and closed at the close to 25⅝. Western Union closed 76¾, but closed lower. Rock Island covered ½ per cent., selling at 104. Missouri Pacific declined from 32 to 32, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 16½ to 15½. Northwestern common dropped off to 39 at 2 o'clock, and preferred to 58½. St. Paul closed at 37½ and 56¾ for common and preferred, respectively. The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for March, 1875, was an increase of 34 per cent. over March, 1874. The net earnings for the same period, all the operating expenses decrease 25 per cent. Transactions on the New York Exchange 300 shares, of which 50,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northern, 6,000 Rock Island, 62,000 Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabash and 10,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

ston	62	Do preferred	56
U. Tel	76⅞	Wabash	9
ckSilver	36½	Do preferred	19
ams Express	49½	Fort Wayne	99
ills-Fargo Ex	88½	Terre Haute	24
erican Express	67	Do preferred	61
S. Express	51½	Chicago & Alton	105
ific Mail	37⅝	Do preferred	120
w York Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
ie	25⅝	Clev., Col. & Cin	55
Do preferred	39	Clev., Painesv. & Q	119
rlem	134	Lake Shore	90
Do preferred	134	C. & A. C	107
ch. Central	90	Illinois Central	101
veland & Pitts	92	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25½
Do preferred	93	Union Pacific stock	37⅝
Do preferred	35½	Central Pacific bonds	85
ck Island	105½	Union Pacific bonds	104⅝
J. Central	119	Union Pacific land g's	85
Paul	37⅝	Bankers' Bills	487½
Ex-div.			

GOVERNMENTS.

8, coupons, 1881	124	5-20's, 1867	122¾
6's, 1862	116⅝	5-20's, 1868	123⅛
6's, 1864	117⅛	10-40's	116⅜
6's, 1865	120¾	New 5's	116⅛
6's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	124¼

STATE BONDS.

ssouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	38
nnessee, old	59	N. Carolina, old	20
nnessee, new	33	N. Carolina, new	19½
rginia, new	34		

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Wool in moderate demand and prices steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 42@45c; extra, 52½@55c; medium, 55@57½c; fine, 60@62c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 46@50c; medium, 53@56c; fine, 60@62c. Combing, washed, 60@62c; do, washed, 45@46c; fine, unwashed, 36@37½c; fine and medium unwashed, 29@31c; tub washed, 54@56c; extra and merino, pulled, 43@45c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 42@46c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 18, 1875.

The market to-day was not noticeably different either in business or prices from that of the preceding day. The aggregate volume of trade was about an average.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls..... 2,340 Apples, bbls..... 77
Cheese, bxs..... 250 Onions, bush..... 107
Wheat, bush..... 720 Barley, bush..... 900
Oats, bush..... 8,012 Butter, pkgs..... 291
Bacon, pcs..... 3,758 Bacon, tcs..... 591
Potatoes, bush..... 1,500 Hay, bales..... 385

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market was moderately active to-day, with prices generally steady. Prices were generally except corn, which is a little easier under liberal receipts. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 50@1 55 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 46@1 45; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 37@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 34@1 37. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 28. Corn was generally active and rather easier prices. We heard of offerings of shelled at 85¢. We quote shelled at 87c for yellow; 86@87c for white mixed; 84@85c for low mixed. We quote ear at 88@89c for mixed and yellow. Oats are in light supply and steady. We quote at 78@78½c for No. 2 white; 72@73c for Ohio white; 71@72c for mixed. Rye is in less demand but steady at $1 15@20 per bushel. Barley is in nominal. Jobbing prices rule 5@5c above our quotations.

GRASS—Timothy is weak and prices are steady. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $8 50; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks $5 50@6 00; Buffalo roller flour $7 00@7 50. The leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 50@9 00; Western spring do $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 00; choice brands of the above grades of flour are scarce and higher. Jobbing trade is fair, with self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $1 25@1 40 per dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—There is a good demand at easy prices. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie at $16 00@18 00; baled from store is quoted at $24@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market continues strong for best grades. We quote at $3 25@3 50 for choice selected shipping stock; poorer grades in little request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

BUTTER—New dairy rolls are quoted at 22@ 23c; $@ $; prime 20@21c. Lower grades are over abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 12@20c.

CHEESE—Cheese are scarce and in strong demand. We quote at 12½@13c for Ohio factory; New York factory at 13@13½c; Switzer 16@17c; $@ $; Limburger small at 15@16c. New cheese is also in better demand, and the Washington prize factory is reported 60@65c. Oats quit; No. 2, 63½@65c spot; 64½c bid seller June; rejected 61@62c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 66c. Barley dull and nominal; no active and prices advanced; No. 2, $1 25@1 26 spot; $1 25 seller March.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and declined; $21 00@21 25 spot; $21 15@21 20 seller June; $21 47½ seller July. Lard dull and declined; 15 00@15 50 spot or seller June; 15.30c seller July. Bulk meats still and nominal; shoulders 8½c; short rib middles 12½c; short clear 12½c—these prices for loose, spot.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at $1 12.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower at $1 34@1 35 for June; 1 00@1 04 July. Corn lower; 71½c June; 73c July. Oats dull and lower; 62¾c cash; 63½@63¾c June. Pork $21 10 @21 15 spot; $21 30@21 40 seller June; 21 60@ 15.12½c June; 15.20@15½c July.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Flour quiet and dull; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 85 @5 10; common to good extra $5 15@5 65; good to choice do $5 70@6 25; white wheat extra $5 70@6 35; extra Ohio $6 35@7 50; St. Louis $5 60@ 6 50; Minnesota $7 00@8 75. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 91@93c. Oats firm; mixed and white 78@82c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—Cotton quiet at 13½@ 13¾c. Flour quiet at $5 00@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn quiet at 90c. Oats steady at 53c. Provisions steady. Lard 10½@10¾c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 10@10½c; side 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; sides 12¼@12½c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Corn firmer at 92@ 94c. Hay easier; prime $24 50; strictly prime $25 00. Pork dull and lower; repacked $21 50; original package $22 00@22 50. Lard dull and lower; tierce 15c; keg 16. Cornmeal firmer held at $4 50. Others unchanged. Gold 116¾. Sight ¾ premium. Sterling 500.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05½; No. 2, $1 03¾. Oats firm; No. 2, in store, 62½c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed in store, 70¾c. Rye weaker; No. 1, in store, $1 16. Barley firm; No. 2, in store, $1 38; No. 3 nominally $1 18.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Corn active at 87c. Oats—None offering; nominally 75@74c. Lard firm at 10@16½c. Bacon dull at 9¾@9¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; 150 degrees State test 11½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.—Flour $4 75@5 75. Wheat—Red at $1 30@1 35. Corn—Mixed 75@ white $1 25@1 25. Corn—Ear 69@70c; shelled 73 @74c. Oats—Mixed 67c; white 69c. Rye quiet at $1 07.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 18.—Flour quiet at $6 25@6 75. Wheat active; extra $1 36; No. 1, $1 34; No. 2, $1 32. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 77c. Oats quiet at 69¾c. Rye firmer at $1 00.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 18.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 20; extra white Michigan $1 40. Corn quiet at 80c.

LIVE STOCK.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head. There was a fair trade, prices rather weak; common to good shipping $5 25@5 85, choice to extra $6 00@6 35; fair to good butchers' $3 25@5 00. Shipments 1,600 head.

Hogs—Receipts 17,000 head. Market active and 5@10c lower; light sold at $5 00@5 10; No. 2 $5 30; sales mostly at $7 25@7 90. Shipments 1,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head. There was a good demand and stronger under a light supply; sales were at $6 12½@7 00.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The market for prints and bleached cottons was excited, and prices became irregular. American prints remained firm, held by agents to 8c; and a large jobbing house made a drive on Sprague's, Richmond and Washington prints at 7½c, but without much improved, commands better prices. We quote at 12@12½c ₱ ℔ for prime factory.

LINENS—The silk skein trade is liberal the market was rather easy. We quote at 16@17c for strictly fresh.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₱ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup is selling at $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 90c@ $1 00.

POTATOES—The prices are about steady at $1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless at 95c ₱ bushel; Early Rose at $1 00@1 05; the amount of 8,500 barrels at Parkers, and 1,600 barrels at other points in the vicinity.

REFINED—The market is steady with unchanged prices reported for seaboard deliveries, while the consumptive demand continues to be advanced. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10@10½c on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10½@10¾c. New York delivery is quoted at 12¼@12½c for spot and May; 12½@12¾c for June, Philadelphia rules at 12¼@12½c for prompt and May delivery; 13c for early June. Baltimore—Refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c for early May.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city made; $1 15@1 20 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—The *Courier* says: There was a decided improvement in the tone of the market at all points. United opened at $1 08¾, gradually appreciated to $1 09¾, which was bid at the close. The impressions of the trade were that the advance was brought about by the legitimate wants of business. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road..... $1 25
Cephalus & Ottoro..... 1 10
2,000 bbls, River, United, at wells..... 1 10
1,500 bbls, River, United, at wells..... 1 09¾
1,000 bbls, River, United, at wells..... 1 10¼
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 10
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 12½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 1 15

NEW YORK, May 18, closing 12—Crude in bulk is held a little more firmly than yesterday, closing, however, quoted at 6c for spot lots and 6¼c for June; do in shipping order is quoted at 6¾@6¾c. Refined is in better demand and nominally quiet; quoted at 12¾@12¾c for spot and May; 12¾@12¾c for June; 13c for naphtha at 15c. Refined at Philadelphia is quoted at 12¼@12½c for prompt delivery, 12¾@12¾c for June, and Baltimore refined is quoted at 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 18.—Market firm at 9⅝. Oil City, May 18.—Market steady at 9⅞@9¾.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 18.—Market firm at 9¾@10.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—Market quiet with moving dom; quoted at 9¾@9¾@21.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Market quiet at 9¾@ 10 for crude.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Market firm; standard white 12½c; crude 6½@6¾c; cases 18; no sales.

TARKERS, May 18.—Market dull; United at 12½; shipment at 13.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipped, Standard Oil Co., Warden, F & Co, Phila	305
J A McKee & Son, J B Tilford & Co, Phila	251
Total	556

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipped, J Rushnell	Brilliant O W	93
H W McKelvey	Sunbeam O W	43
S R Brookhouse, Jr	Sunbeam O W	78
T L Bauns	National O W	71
Total		1,550

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 05½; No. 2, $1 02¾; spot; $1 03¼ seller June; $1 02¼ seller July; No. 3, 92@93c; rejected at 85@86c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 72c; spot; 72c seller June; 73½c seller July; rejected 67@68c. Oats dull; No. 2, 63¼@63½c spot; 64¾c bid seller June; rejected 61@62c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 at 96c. Barley dull and nominal; prices advanced; No. 2, $1 35@1 36 spot; $1 35 seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $21 10 @21 15 spot; $21 15@21 20 seller June; $21 47½ seller July. Lard dull and declined; 15 07½@ spot or seller June; 15.30c seller July. Bulk meats still and nominal; shoulders 8½c; short rib middles 12½c; short clear 12½c—these prices for loose, spot.

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Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—Cotton quiet at 13½@

THE favorite steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, takes her departure on Thursday, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will make a note of this.

THE Submarine No. 14, Captain Snodgrass, is now lying at Helena with the machinery of the sunken steamer St. Francis on board, subject to the order of the underwriters.

BUSINESS is reported dull on the Upper Mississouri, owing to the overflow of several of the railroads. Things, however, are looking up, and a fair season's business is anticipated.

THE favorite steamer Mollie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure at 4 p. m. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. A good boat in charge of clever and attentive officers.

THE Mary Lewis was launched at Jeffersonville, Saturday, from Barmore's yard. She is being built for Capt. J. N. Pharr, to run in connection with the Morgan line of steamers and the railroad at Brashear City.

THE tug FOX was bought by Captain Wm. Joplin at Memphis Friday, at Marshal's sale, for $500, and will be used to tow rafts and steamboats in the St. Francis and other streams, into big rivers and deep water for the West Wind.

HARPER has contracted at Madison for a new and splendid boat for the Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky river trade, to take the place of the Dove. She will be called the Madison Belle, and her cabin will be run on the European plan.

THE new light house steamer, now being built by Simonin at Jeffersonville, under the direction of Capt. E. W. Gould, for the lighthouse service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, will be launched in about two weeks. Her dimensions are 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer, John L. Rhoads, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat is now at Jeffersonville, undergoing her trade. She is commanded by Captain James Whelden, an experienced and attentive officer. The clerks are Jacob Fisher and Greenlee. Shippers and passengers can make a note of this.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: It is currently rumored on the streets and levees that Captain M. Kelson, late of the Jessie Taylor, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Harbormaster's office occasioned by the loan to the Police Board of Capt. Wp wish the Captain success in his new sphere.

For the information of the purties who made a bet a few days ago on the time of the steamer Gladiola made by the steamers Texas and Gladiola from the time they passed Memphis in 1870 up to the sinking of the Gladiola on the 11th of July, 1871, we will state that the Texas made seventy-one hours and the other one only fifty-three during that time.

The Great Republic Sale.

Under an order of the Circuit Court, seven-sixteenths of the steamer Great Republic, held by the assignee of the People's Savings Association, was sold at public auction, May 10. The sale was subject to a bid of $30,000 cash, the purchaser being Capt. Thorwegan.

In court room No. 1 this morning, Henry D. Langlin, attorney for W. H. Donalds, appeared and moved that the sale be set aside, on the ground that the property had not sold for anything like its value, and that he thought that there was a misunderstanding as to the terms. He held that when a sale was advertised to be for cash it was understood that the purchase money bid should be paid by two o'clock of the day of sale, after the banks closed for the day. Whereas, at the bidding off of the property, the auctioneer announced that the successful bidder could have credit for the amount bid within fifteen minutes after the sale closed. He further stated that Mr. Donaldson attended the sale for the purpose of question, but owing to the conditions announced, he was prevented from bidding as much for the property as he was willing to give, but he would now, in case the sale was set aside and a new one ordered, obligate himself to start the property at $1,000 more than Capt. Thorwegan had paid for it.

Judge Krum stated that he could take no action in the matter until affidavits, setting forth the facts, were filed. Counsel for the respondents will probably be filed this afternoon.—*Saturday's St. Louis Times.*

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

George Weber, 1 car shingles; P. Duff & Son, 1 car potatoes; J. E. De Goat, 1 car potato

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.224	45	68	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.139	62	18	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.131	52	53	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.131 Highest thermom. 65
Mean thermometer.. 53 Lowest thermom. 40

The Baptist Social Union

of Pittsburgh and vicinity held its monthly meeting last evening in the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, South Side. There was a fair attendance of the members of the neighboring churches present. Interesting addresses were made by a number of pastors and laymen, especially referring to the duties, the encouragements and the prospects of the denomination in this locality. After spending the evening very profitably, the Union adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee in the Thirty-seventh Street Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

Transportation of Prisoners.

The sub-committee appointed by the Police Committee to contract for the transportation of prisoners from the station houses to the jail and the cars in Allegheny, for the Workhouse, yesterday made the award to Dennis McMullin. The price is $7.50 per month, and the contractor is to furnish the team and driver, the city furnishing only the Black Maria wagon. There were a number of bidders, the highest being $150. Under the old contract, the city furnishing the horses, the contract was $14 per month.

A Chief, Safe, Speedy, and Direct Connection with Europe.

It is gratifying in many ways to know that a very large number of Americans who will spend the summer months in European travel have arranged to go and return in the steamers of the American line. This is a manifestation of good sense and judgment we have expected from our prejudiced countrymen, and we hope hereafter to see the Philadelphia steamers patronized better than ever. The company is seconed to none, and it has sufficient business to warrant the employment of twice as many vessels as are now in the service of the line.

Fatal Accident.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the little girl, Martha Ellen Brooks, who was run over last Saturday evening by Dr. Tindle's carriage, and who died of her injuries yesterday morning. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Brooks, who resides on Kingsley street, Allegheny, while on her way to a candy store, was run over by Dr. Tindle's carriage, which was driven by a colored man. The owner of the carriage, as soon as the accident occurred, had the child taken into a house and did everything in his power to save her life, it was shown, also, that the driver was a careful man, and that the horses were not going at dangerous speed. The verdict was to the effect that the death resulted from an accident.

The Old Folks' Concert.

The very enjoyable entertainment given at Hazelwood, last Thursday evening, by a number of our most distinguished musical amateurs, will be repeated next Thursday evening at the same place by special request. The concert is given in the "Old Folks" style, with a very competent "Father Kemp" as leader, and the selections will be such as cannot fail to please the most cultivated taste. There will be a change of programme and some new performers are promised, so that those who attended the first can enjoy the second entertainment quite as fully and satisfactorily. Tickets can be had at Hazlett's, 59 Smithfield street, and at Norton's piano rooms, 96 Library Hall building. A special train will leave this city at seven o'clock in the evening, and return immediately after the concert.

Opposed to Sunday Trains.

A meeting of ministers opposed to the running of railroad trains on Sunday, was held in the Alliance rooms yesterday, Rev. David McKinny in the chair. It was stated that trains, and particularly freight trains, were run on Sunday, without any better excuse than the interests of the owners of the roads, whose employees were kept from divine services while the employers are frequently members of the church themselves. It was also stated that the so-called church trains were largely used by people who did not attend church. After considerable discussion, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up resolutions to be presented at an adjourned meeting appointed for May 31st, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The committee is composed of the following ministers: Rev. Drs. Hodge, Murray, Pearson, Brooke, Alsop, McIlvon and Johnson.

Killed by a Locomotive.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a man named James Dawson was fatally injured by being struck by an engine on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near West Park, Allegheny. It is only known that the accident occurred at the time stated from the fact that an engine passed along shortly before the discovery of the unfortunate man. The watchman at the Irwin avenue crossing, about one o'clock, heard groans in the vicinity of the crossing, and proceeding to the spot, he found Dawson in a dying condition. The injured man was removed to the private establishment of Rodney & Sudth, and Dr. Buchanan was called in. It was found that the wheels had passed over his thighs, nearly severing the legs from the body. He lingered in great agony until about three o'clock, when death came to his relief. The Coroner impaneled a jury, when the inquest was adjourned until this evening. Dawson resided at 165 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and leaves a wife and three children. He worked at Nevin's Lead Works.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports forty deaths in this city for the week ending May 15th, 1875. The causes were as follows: Accident, 1; by burning, 1; bronchitis, 2; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 1; croup, 1; dropsy, 1; debility, 1; dentition, mo-inf, 2; epilepsy, 1; fever, typhoid, 1; fever, scarlet, 3; fracture of skull, 1; heart, valvular disease, 2; meningitis, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 5; pneumonia, 1; pneumo-enteritis, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Color—White: males, 13; females, 25; colored, males, 2—total males, 15; females, 25. Of these were married, 21 single and 1 widow. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 36; other parts United States, 1; England, 1; Germany, 1; Ireland, 1. The ages were: Under one year, 13; from one to two, 1; from two to five, 3; from five to ten, 2; from ten to twenty, 4; from twenty to thirty, 4; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 5; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1. Localities—City wards, 40.

Sylvan Avenue Bridge.

Under orders of Councils, the Board of Viewers have been engaged for some time in making a reassessment for the construction of the Sylvan avenue bridge. The work is a very troublesome one, there being but little property benefitted, and that not so much as to pay for the cost. The viewers will report at the next meeting of Councils and a lively fight may be expected. Property owners, too, will contest it should it be necessary, and in the end the city will doubtless be compelled to foot the larger share of the bill. In making the assessment the viewers have embraced all the property between Sylvan avenue extension, Hazelwood avenue and Greenfield avenue, the property leading or contiguous to those thoroughfares, as well as the Linden Land Company's property, and that abutting on Boquet and Emily streets and Sylvan avenue, west of the bridge. The assessment per acre has been definitely fixed at thirty-two dollars per acre; on lots south of the bridge, three dollars per foot front, and on property abutting on Boquet and Emily streets, and on Sylvan avenue, on the west side of the bridge a uniform assessment of fifteen cents per foot front has been made. The bridge cost about $50,000, and the assessment, which the viewers think is as heavy as should be made, will not yield more than $28,000 or $29,000, leaving some $22,000 to be paid by the city under the view.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

MR. F. Grattan Riggs is delighting his audiences with "Suil Gair." Through his personation of the hero, runs a vein of the true Irish humor which is always entertaining. The strong company ably assist, the piece is very well put upon the stage, and nothing remains to be desired but the crowded houses, which the performance really merits.

Library Hall.

Tony Pastor's troupe appeared at Library Hall on Monday and last evening, before very large audiences, the gentler sex being well represented on each occasion. Space being limited, a notice long enough to tell of all the excellences of the performance cannot be given; and if must be dismissed with the remark that a better company never appeared in the city. The audience of Monday and last evening made all the performers earn their money, as double encores were the rule, and every one was very graciously responded to. The Pastor party will give a matinee this afternoon, and make their last appearance this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

If you would like to see a good, old fashioned variety show, with all the modern improvements, go to Trimble's, this afternoon or evening. Manager Aims has a very strong company, and Stage Manager Williams handles them with a quick hand.

The Georgia Minstrels.

This party, the first colored organization that ever traveled, will give entertainments at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings. They know how to make fun for everybody.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

More Separate Proposals—New Bidders —The Award to Be Made Soon.

There being some dissatisfaction as to the form of bids first received, for the construction of the Point bridge, it was decided to again call for proposals for the superstructure only. This was done without publicity, and those who had proposed for the whole work were given an opportunity to compete as stated. The time was limited to Monday evening, and below will be found the result. Messrs. Anthony Snyder, C. Schultz and Henderson Smith are new bidders.

ON THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Anthony Snyder, Pittsburgh	$287,000
John A. Roebling Sons, Trenton, N. J.	291,000
Detroit Bridge Company—plan 1	193,389
Detroit Bridge Company—plan 2	206,389
Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburgh —plan A	200,000
Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburgh —plan B	286,000
Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburgh —plan C	325,389

ON SUBSTRUCTURE AND SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Henderson, Smith & Co., Pittsburgh	$293,590
John A. Green, New York	253,000
Charles McDonald, New York	400,000
C. J. Schnitze, Pittsburgh	429,189
Flad & Fifer, St. Louis, plan 1	401,500
Flad & Fifer, St. Louis, plan 2	418,389
Am. Bridge Co., Chicago, (wire)	419,000
Am. Bridge Co., Chicago, (chain)	401,250
Am. Bridge Co., Chicago, ("ordish")	359,000

The contract will be let this week we are told, and work pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Rising Sun Flour

makes most bread and never fails to give satisfaction.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

Trial of the Alleged Murderers at Greensburg—Third Day's Proceedings—Further Testimony for the Commonwealth —Watson, the Father of One of the Prisoners on the Witness Stand—Testimony of Michael Nardi an Italian Pit Boss, &c., &c.

The case of the Commonwealth against Watson, Thompson, Boone and Douglass, indict for murder, was resumed in the Westmoreland County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Logan yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

The first witness was Andrew Guffey, who neither heard nor saw anything worthy of note.

John McGrew had heard about the disturbance, but saw nothing of it.

THE ATTACK ON BUENA VISTA.

James Patterson, sworn—Reside opposite Armstrong's coal works; on Sunday, November 29, saw the Italians come over the river in the morning; twenty-one crossed and landed a little below where I lived; during the time they were getting ready to come over I saw eight or ten go up the hill towards the works with guns; after the others going down the railroad track; it was my opinion that they were getting ready to attack the people of Buena Vista; my wife and sister were also there; saw men passing Boyd's with arms going towards Buena Vista; about three o'clock there was shooting from our side, but not much from the other; after a while the white flag was raised. The Italians arrived the 28th of October and fired into my house that night.

MORE OF THE HOSTILE VISIT TO BUENA VISTA.

Wm. Bell, sworn—Reside opposite Armstrong's works; have a grist mill; my house is about 400 yards from the works; was at home the day of the trouble; the first I saw was the Italians, eighty or one hundred, getting out of the flat in the river; quite a number of them got in and pushed off; twenty to twenty-five came over, ran up the bank and started across the corn field; when they came towards me they yelled and I backed into the gate; they jumped the fence into the road, and some jumped over the fence into my orchard; another party came into my yard and went out into the street, and they all stood there talking and seeming to be excited; they then started for Buena Vista on a jog trot, turned the corner and went out of sight; the next I saw they had separated into two parties and were on the edge of a cornfield; I then heard firing, and soon there was shooting from the other side of the river; before they came over in the morning I saw armed Italians on the hillside going up to the works; could not tell where the firing commenced; after it commenced I stayed in the house pretty closely; suppose before three o'clock there were 2,000 people in the vicinity, and great excitement prevailed.

Cross-examination—The people began to come into town from all directions a half an hour after the shooting; there had been great terror among the people before this; families left the town; had heard rumors of threats by the Italians.

Peter Corrigan, a coal miner, testified to seeing four Italians, with muskets, passing his house on the day of the riot. He resides at Lochland's Hill, half a mile from Armstrong's.

THE PRISONERS SEEN WITH GUNS IN THEIR HANDS.

John A. Watson sworn—Reside at Buena Vista; heard the skiff ferry; went down to the ferry between eight and nine o'clock, and noticed an unusual stir among the Italians; someone brought a spy-glass, and we observed them launch the flat and cross the river; I saw the Italians over the river; saw about fifty; they were armed; I was told my son was commander of the party; went over to where my son was, and asked him if any of our men had been hurt, and he said no, and that the Italians had capitulated, and that the terms were liberal; severs Mr. Boone came up with a white handkerchief, and said the Italians had agreed to leave on the first train in the morning; the crowd then dispersed; saw Mr. Douglass, who was armed.

AN ITALIAN PIT BOSS TESTIFIES.

Michael Nardi sworn—Was at Armstrong's in his employ the time of the trouble; was a pit boss; we had altogether one hundred and forty men; they were all Italians except another pit boss; the men were all mining at Youngstown and elsewhere for two or three years; we went to Armstrong's the 26th of October, and went to work as soon as the tools arrived; we had arms—muskets; the men got them when any one made any trouble to them; on Saturday night, November 28th, one of our men was wounded in the leg, and a Neapolitan also got an Italian wounding over the wrist; we sent for a doctor; do not think they had any arms, except perhaps a knife or concealed arms; from between two to twenty went across; they may be four or five had revolvers; am positive no more; the next day I heard that a party of us had come went along for a walk—nothing else; when I saw them on the other side they went along very easy; in about ten or fifteen minutes they come back swimming and running, with bullets after them; when they were coming back the Italians on our side formed themselves for protection; they had very little ammunition; the Italians on our side were about five minutes to cover the retreat; only about twenty had ammunition; they then went inside the houses, with the exception of about twenty or twenty-five; the firing on the part of the Italians did not last an hour, and then it was not continued at all; they took there very only ten had ammunition; after two o'clock there was no firing; I heard no more firing from the other side every where; I heard bullets from the Westmoreland side went out to see what was the matter; bullets struck the houses near me; the Italians were all inside; there was no firing on their part; La Veccia, Rimondi, and Mosleo, were struck; La Veccia was in sound health in the morning; in the evening saw him laid out dead; I was stopping at Guiscetti's house, when I saw four men in front struck, and we had no ammunition, and as the men who had nerves in Italy were getting scared, I put out the flag of truce and the firing towards us stopped, and was turned towards some one else; do not recollect who came down during the parley.

Cross-examination—Left on the 29th last, Friday or Saturday, while Brown and Guffey were there; there were not more than forty people on the other side were excited; we did not send the sixteen or twenty for a doctor; they went along; we could not have got plenty of other people to go for a doctor; no men were there to stop them; I tried to stop them because the doctor had refused before to come over; I was inside when the flat was put in the river; did not hear any cheering when the men went over; our men on the hill had no guns when the others left; there were men along the river with guns at that time; do not know that the wounded man had been taken away that morning; we had two white flags; saw Louis Guiscetti drink whisky; part of the men were Neapolitans; there were a few Frenchmen; the latter were the men that went over the river; never heard Guiscetti say the man were priests and that they could not be harmed; no old men fired on us from our side of the hill; I do not know how Armstrong paid the men who stood guard; they could get it if they liked; I saw a sign on the stove "No Place for Loafing;" I do not know that there was a notice to parties leaving Armstrong's after so o'clock.

Dr. R. S. Stuart, sworn—Practice medicine in Buena Vista; was at home in the morning of the Sunday of the riot; was told the Italians were crossing the river; they came in rather a disorderly manner; about twenty-five had muskets; do not know whether they had concealed arms; they had revolvers; the Italians were back some distance when the firing commenced.

At this point the court took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock, and the examination of Dr. Stuart was continued as follows: Know Watson, Thompson and Douglass; my impression was that Watson had no opinion about the Italians; did not see them the day of the disturbance.

Cross-examination—My office was struck by bullets the Thursday night after the arrival of the Italians.

FURTHER ITALIAN TESTIMONY.

Giovanni Nespeck sworn—(Testimony interpreted by A. S. De Marteni) At the time the Italians were killed, I was at the Armstrong mines; when the firing was commenced, was in the house, and there was no firing by the Italians at that time; the shots ceased, and others did not see Pancrazia La Veccia that day until after he was shot; did not see the party get in the flat, but they came back in confusion; they were not armed; I had a gun that day, but no ammunition; saw the flag of truce, before; kept under cover as much as possible; the air was full of bullets; I returned home as soon as we could get there safely; saw a great many people on the streets during the day—James Miller, Childs Abercrombie, Gus Abercrombie, three of his sons, Glasgow, Cassino, Harvey Patterson (with a gun in his hand, in the afternoon,) Latimer Douglas, (with and without guns); saw the prisoner, Mr. Douglass, with a gun in his hand after twelve o'clock; several parties at the Union Mill were returning the fire of the Italians; parties crossed the river to Italian side in the afternoon; they formed in line in the orchard; did not see any person that I recognized; when I came out of the house they were crossing; I estimated the crowd at 150; would suppose that every one of the men